

CAROLINA OBSERVER

FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.

Volume VII.)

Fayetteville, North Carolina, June 5, 1823.

(Number 1.)

THE OBSERVER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY JOHN MACRAE,
TUESDAYS.
THREE DOLLARS a year, payable in ad-
vance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate
of sixty cents a square for the first inser-
tion, and thirty cents for each subsequent
one.

RHEUMATISMS AND Inflammations Cured.

IT IS A FACT,
THAT Rheumatism of ordi-
nary kind, can be almost in-
stantly cured, in a few hours,
by the use of Dr. PIERRE E. BRAN-
DAGE'S *Anti Rheumatic Salve*. This
most valuable for its efficacy in
Rheumatism, this Salve is proba-
bly not surpassed in the cure of
Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, bro-
ken Breasts, sore Nipples and other
external inflammations. A more val-
uable Family Medicine, it is pre-
sented, has never been offered. Sold
in tin boxes, at one dollar, with
printed directions and certificates
of its utility. Druggists will at
present be furnished on commission
or may be purchased at a liberal dis-
count.

R. EDWARDS, Agent,
At Charleston, for the Southern
States.
A few boxes of this invaluable
medicine, for sale at the store of
O. P. STARK.
Fayetteville, April 17, 1823—6m.

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
April Term, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original
Attachment levied on a Tract of Land
lying on Mill Creek, bounded by Vincent Par-
sons and others.
It appearing to the satisfaction of
this Court, that the defendant,
John Rogers, is not an inhabitant
of this State—Therefore ordered,
That publication be made in the
Carolina Observer and Fayetteville
Gazette, for three months, that the
defendant come forward on or be-
fore the next Term of this Court,
to be held at the Court House in
Wadesborough, on the second Mon-
day in July next, to replevy and
plead, otherwise Judgment final
will be entered against him.
WILLIAM DISMUKES CLK.
16th April 1823 47.

State of North-Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
February Term, 1823.

Roderick McAuley } Original At-
vs. } tachment,
William Spoon. }
Levied on 225 Acres of Land, on
the waters of Drowning Creek,
near or adjoining Angus Camp-
bell's Lands.

It is published that the
Defendant may have notice
thereof, so that he may appear and
defend if he thinks proper.
CORN DOWD, CLK.
42:3m.

Barnum Beach & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED,
15 Packages

LADIES' & GENTLEMENS'
ROOTS & SHOES.

Made particularly for Retailing
ALSO,
41 Doz. Blk. & Coloured
Morocco

40 Doz. Hair Seives
40 Boxes Cotton Cards,
Which are offered at Wholesale
and retail, lower than usual, for
Cash.

All debts contracted with
us, after this notice, will be con-
sidered on interest after 30 days.
Feb 13, 1823 37m

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY
March Term, 1823.

ORDERED, That in future the
Court will pay no Witness
Tickets in State cases, issued from
the Superior or County Court, unless
the Clerk of said Court shall certify
upon such Tickets, that the county
is properly chargeable with the
same.
From the Minutes.
J. H. ARMSTRONG CLK.
March 12 41 3m

DAVID ANDERSON, JR.



Marble Cutter,

HAVING purchased the Stock
of A. Sweetland and taken the stand
lately occupied by him, will supply
those who want with

Monuments, Tomb tables

Head-stones,

And any other article in the line
which may be wanted. Also Build-
ing Stone of every description, of
the best Free Stone & of the country
stone. The work will be done in the
best manner and on moderate terms.
Hay-Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

New Establishment.



THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING ESTABLISHED THE

Coppersmith's Business,

in all its various branches, and hav-
ing the best of Workmen employ-
ed, will keep constantly on hand at
his Shop on Hay-street, near the
Brick Row.

STILLS

Of Various Sizes,

and Stills will be repaired at the
shortest notice, at my Factory as
above.

Cash will be given for old
Copper and Pewter.

John M. Dobbin.

March 24, 1823 43 4m

STILLS



MADE & MENDED

In the best manner and at the
shortest notice, two doors West of
Mrs. Perry's, on Old Street, to
which place the subscriber has re-
moved his Copper-Smith Shop.

Applications made at the store of
Maj. Ayer, or at the Post Office,
will be attended to.

JOHN MACRAE

ABIJAH WHITING

Has Just Received,

2 Cases Men's Leghorn Hats,
12 Cases Straw Bonnets,
1 Black and white Leghorn do.
20 Lb. Bonnet Wire,
42 Nests Bandboxes.

10 do Packing do.

ALSO,
A handsome assortment of

Dry Goods,

which are offered at Wholesale and
Retail, Low for CASH.

March 15 50m

Saddle Horse for sale.

A handsome chestnut
sorrel Horse (with Saddle
and Bridle) for sale if requir-
ed, seven years old, and
about fifteen hands high; is warrant-
ed sound, and only sold because the
owner is about leaving this state.—
Apply to Mr. George McNeill, or at
the Bank U. States to

David Walker.

April 17 40m

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

A new, elegant, new, three-story Brick House built by Col. J. Clark,
on the rising ground of Hay street a little above the Mansion Hotel,
calculated for a House of Entertainment, now the property of Mr. Wm.
L. McNeill, has been lately taken by the subscriber and will be open for
the reception of company on the 25th of May next. Ladies and Gentle-
men travelling, and others, are respectfully invited to call and see. It
stands in a healthy part of the town, with delightful water brought
by the aqueduct from one of the finest fountains in the country. The
rooms are large and airy, with fire places in almost all the lodging rooms.
The Beds and Mattresses are of the best quality, and will be kept in the
most perfect manner, with good, faithful servants equal, if not superior to any
in the state; and very attention will be paid to render their stay agreeable,
by their Obt. servt.

P. T. Taber.
In addition to the above accommodations, a BATHING ROOM
will be prepared for Hot or Cold Bathing

The Mansion Hotel

Will be kept open as usual, till the 10th May next, when a removal to
the above mentioned new house will take place.

Good stabling, Provender &c for horses.

N. B. The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk leaves the Mansion Hotel
on Monday and Friday morning at 4 o'clock and returns on Sunday
and Thursday evenings, at half past 7. The Charleston Mail stage leaves every
other day at 4 A. M. and returns the intermediate days at 6 A. M.; at
which place the stage books are kept by P. T. T.

Fayetteville, April 7, 1823 45m

MANSION HOTEL,

FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH-CAROLINA.

THE Subscriber having leased this Establishment, lately in the occupa-
cy of Capt. Taber, is now in readiness to accommodate Travellers and
Boarders. He renders his warmest thanks to the public and the citizens of
Fayetteville, for the former patronage and friendly support which he has re-
ceived, and in soliciting a continuance of these favours, assures them, that ev-
ery exertion shall be made, and due attention bestowed in order to the com-
fort and pleasure of travellers and boarders: His Rooms are numerous,
being new, clean and large, are well adapted for comfort and health, open-
ing upon a garden which presents a fine prospect; superadded, are the com-
forts of ease and retirement, when may be enjoyed in spacious Parlours by
travelling families. This situation, standing on one of the most elevated
streets, healthy; attended with the advantage and convenience arising
from the important and extensive business transacted on that street, which
will make it the interest of Country Merchants and Planters to call;—it is
constantly supplied by means of aqueducts, with pure water, issuing from
one of the best fountains in the state. His BAR will be constantly supplied
with the best and choicest Liquors, his Table with the best of the country
market affords; his stables shall be attended by faithful, steady and honest
Ostrlers. Other advantages are attendant upon this Establishment, rarely
to be excelled in any other Public House in this state.

Dillon Jordan.

THE MANSION HOTEL,

Is the only STAGE OFFICE for the following Stages:

The Mail Line for Washington City, arrives every Morning at one o'clock
A. M. and departs at half past 7.

The Accommodation Stage for Norfolk, leaves the Mansion Hotel
every Monday and Friday morning, at 4 A. M. and returns on Sunday and
Thursday evenings, at half past 7.

The Wilmington Stage arrives and departs on the same days and
hours as the Augusta Stage.

The Augusta Stage arrives at 8 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, Thurs-
day and Saturday, and departs on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at a-
bout 5 o'clock, A. M.

DILLON JORDAN.

The Editors of the Charleston Courier and Augusta Advertiser, are re-
quested to insert the above advertisement one month and forward their bills
for payment
Fayetteville, May 22, 1823 51m

EQUITY SALES

Of Mortgaged Premises.

IN obedience to a Decree of the
Court of Equity of the County of
Cumberland, made Spring Term,
1823, in a certain cause, in said court
pending, wherein James R. King and
another are complainants, and Abner
F. Bowell is defendant, I shall expose
to sale and sell by Public Auction, at
the Court House in Fayetteville, at
11 o'clock, A. M. of Monday the 7th
July next, certain Lots on Hay street,
Fayetteville, on the south side there-
of near the Town House, the Tenements
thereon now occupied as shops
or stores by Messrs. G. W. McDaniel,
Joseph Ayer, Charles Clark and Ne-
vin McLean.

The Lot will be divided into two or
more pieces or parcels, plan whereof
will shortly be lodged at the store of
Mr. N. v. McLean, for the inspection
of intending purchasers. Titles
will be made to the purchasers by
the Clerk and Master and by Abner
F. Bowell, and possession will be gi-
ven on the terms of sale being pre-
viously complied with.

Terms of Sale.—Six and twelve
months credit, purchasers giving
bond with approved security, and a
mortgage of the premises to the Clerk
and Master, and his successors in of-
fice.

JOHN HOGG, C. & M. E
CLERK & MASTER'S OFFICE,
Cumberland County, Sc. 6th May, 1823.
49m

Blank Deeds,
FOR SALE AT HIS OFFICE

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1823.

Duncan Smith } ORIGINAL AT-
vs. } TACHMENT,
Robert Raiford. }
Levied on a negro man named Jacob
and on one hundred and twenty-two
acres of Land on Cross Creek, joining
John Black's—Also, eighty acres on
or near the head of the Walker
Branch, subject to former levies.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
this Court, that the defendant
Robert Raiford, has removed him-
self out of the State, so that the or-
dinary process of law cannot be
served on him—Therefore, ordered
by the Court, that there be judgment
of condemnation on the property
levied on, subject to the plaintiff's
final judgment when obtained—and
that publication be made in the Car-
olina Observer and Fayetteville
Gazette, for three months, that de-
fendant come forward, on or be-
fore the next session of this court, to be
held at the Court House in Fayette-
ville, on the first Monday in June
next, then and there to replevy and
plead, otherwise Judgment will be
made final against him.

Test
JOHN ARMSTRONG, CLK.
March 10, 1823. 41 3m

David B. Crane & Co's.

IMPORTATION OF

Hard-Ware & Cutlery,

Has arrived, and is open ready for
sale.
April 23, 1823, 40m

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have formed a
connection in business under
the firm of

Fitzharris & Gallop,

And have taken the New Brick store-
on P. rson street, one door east of
Messrs. Williams & Co. where they
offer at

Wholesale and Retail,
FOR CASH OR ACCEPTANCES,
THE FOLLOWING GOODS.

Extra Black, Blue and Coloured
Cloths

Super do do do do
Extra do do do do

Blue and Mixt Sattinets
Valencia, T. Linnet & Silk Vestings

White and Coloured Marseilles do
Silk and Worsted Ladies' Plaid

Caroline do do
Tartan Cloaks

Bombazettes, Assorted
Green Backing Baizes

Red, White and Green Flannels
White Gauze do

Blankets, assorted
An assortment of Calicoes and Ging-
hams

Irish Linens and Long Lawns
Irish Sheetings

Thread Cambricks
Jacksonet and Mull Muslins

Book and Cambrick do
Black Sarsnets and Sincies

Green do do do
Green, White & Pink Florence Silks

Black Figured Grosvenor do
Black Figured Denaples do

Stripe Silks, assort do
Black Canton and Bandanna Hdks.

Company Silk do do
Black and White Silk Lace Veils

Elegant worked do do Caps
Mull Mull and Leno do

Muslin and Thread Lace insertion
Silk and Cotton Laces

Black, Maracreen, Blue and Lilac
Plushings

do do do do Gimps
Silk and Tabby Velvets, assorted co-
lours

Black, Blue and Coloured Canton
Crape Robes

Black, Blue, Green and White Italian
Crapes

Nankeen Crapes, assorted
Black Velvet Ribbons, assorted Nos.

Fancy Ribbons, assorted
Green Gauze

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and
White Silk Hose

do do do do Black and
coloured Worsted do

do do do do White cot-
ton do

An assortment of Lambs Wool do
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Black and
White Silk Gloves

do Fleeced Kid, Black & White do
do Black and Coloured Beaver do

Gentlemen's Beaver & Buckskin do
do Silk, Worsted, Lambswool and
cotton Half Hose

Tortoise Shell and Ivory Combs
Jet Waist Buckles—and many other

Articles, which, together with those
expected from New York, in a few
days, will make their assortment of
Goods complete.

Groceries.

Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Malaga
and Port Wines

Jamaica Rum and French Brandy
Lump and Loaf Sugars

Gun-Powder, Imperial and Hyson
Teas

Chocolate and Green Coffee
Soft Shell Almonds and Muscatel
Raisons

Pepper, Spice and Race Ginger
London Mustard, Nutmegs & Cassia

FFF Powder and Shot, assorted, &c.
Saml. Whitmore & Co's Cotton and
Wool Cards

A VARIETY OF

Hardware and Cutlery,

Wrought and Cut nails, assorted.
Sawde's Iron, assorted sizes.

Lawrence Fitzharris,
Alexander Gallop.

Fayetteville, N. C Jan. 1, 1823. 31m

HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.

THAT Dwelling House, and
Lot containing three acres, or
thereby, situated on the south side
of Person street, nearly half way
to Campbelen, and formerly the
property of Robert Raiford, Esq.

is now for sale. For terms apply
to LARKIN NEWBY,
or
JOHN ARMSTRONG.

9th Jan. 1823. 32 m

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
APRIL TERM, 1823.

Samuel Knox vs. John Rogers—Original
Attachment, levied on a Tract of Land
lying on Mill Creek, joining Vincent Par-
sons, Christopher McKee & others, con-
taining 1396 Acres.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the defendant John
Rogers, is not an inhabitant of this
state, it is therefore ordered by the
Court, that there be Judgment of
Condemnation on the property lev-
ied on, subject to the plaintiff's final
judgment when obtained; and that
publication be made in the Carolina
Observer and Fayetteville Gazette,
for three months, that the defend-
ant come forward on or before the next
session of this Court, to be held at
the Court-house in Wadesborough,
on the second Monday in July next,
then and there to replevy and plead,
otherwise judgment will be made final
against him.

W. DISMUKES CLK.
49:3m

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1823.

Thomas McKay } ORIGINAL T-
vs. } TACHMENT,
Duncan Smith }
Levied in the hands of John McNeill, Esq.,
and summoned him as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
this Court, that the defendant,
Duncan Smith, has removed him-
self out of the State, so that the or-
dinary process of Law cannot be
served upon him—Therefore, or-
dered by the Court, that there be
judgment of condemnation on the
monies in the hands of the Garnish-
ee, subject to the plaintiff's final
judgment when obtained—and that
publication be made in the Carolina
Observer and Fayetteville Gazette,
for three months, that the defend-
ant come forward, on or before the next
session of this Court, to be held at
the Court House in Fayetteville, on
the first Monday in June next, then
and there to replevy and plead, oth-
erwise Judgment will be made final
against him. Test.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, CLK.
March 10 1823 41 3m

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
MARCH TERM, 1823

William Dismukes vs. John Dismukes,
Original Attachment, Levied in the
hands of Robert Leonard and him sum-
moned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
this Court, that the defendant has
removed himself out of the state so
that the ordinary process of law can-
not be served on him, therefore or-
dered by the Court, that there be
Judgment of Condemnation in the
hands of Robert Leonard, subject to
the Plaintiff's final judgment when
obtained; and that publication be
made in the Carolina Observer and
Fayetteville Gazette, for six weeks,
that the defendant come forward on
or before the next session of this
Court, to be held at the Court-house
in Wadesborough, on the second
Monday in July next, then and there
to replevy and plead, otherwise judg-
ment will be made final against him.
Test,

W. DISMUKES, CLK.
49:6w

State of North Carolina,
ANSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
MARCH TERM, 1823

William Dismukes vs. John Dismukes,
Original Attachment, Levied in the
hands of Robert Leonard and him sum-
moned as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
this Court, that the defendant has
removed himself out of the state so
that the ordinary process of law can-
not be served on him, therefore or-
dered by the Court, that there be
Judgment of Condemnation in the
hands of Robert Leonard, subject to
the Plaintiff's final judgment when
obtained; and that publication be
made in the Carolina Observer and
Fayetteville Gazette, for six weeks,
that the defendant come forward on
or before the next session of this
Court, to be held at the Court-house
in Wadesborough, on the second
Monday in July next, then and there
to replevy and plead, otherwise judg-
ment will be made final against him.
Test,

W. DISMUKES, CLK.
49:6w

State of North Carolina,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
March Term, 1823.

Charles D Jones } ORIGINAL AT-
vs. } TACHMENT,
Charles Thompson }
Levied in the hands of Francis King and
summoned him as Garnishee.

It appearing to the satisfaction of
the Court, that the defendant,
Charles Thompson, has removed
himself out of the State, so that the
ordinary process of law cannot be
served upon him—Therefore, or-
dered by the Court, that there be
judgment of condemnation on the
monies in the hands of the Garnish-
ee, subject to the plaintiff's final
Judgment when obtained—and that
publication be made in the Car. lina
Observer and Fayetteville Gazette,
for three months, that the defend-
ant come forward on or before the next
session of this Court, to be held at
the Court House in Fayetteville, on
the first Monday in June next, then
and there to replevy and plead, oth-
erwise Judgment will be made final
against him. Test.

JOHN ARMSTRONG, CLK.
March 10, 1823. 40 3m

Canal through the Isthmus of Darien.

Ingenious men have been much occupied with the idea of a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, through what is called the Isthmus of Darien. The late changes in the political institutions of the globe, have given to this subject an additional interest; and we hope the desired communication will rank among the first public acts of our sister republic of Colombia. But a few years have passed since a canal of the extent was considered only to be the parallel of an Egyptian pyramid, requiring the wealth of an absolute monarch, and the labour and skill to be wielded by such a power alone. Now a single member of our young republic constructs canals of many hundred miles in extent, in the short space of four years, with an expense comparatively insignificant; and overcomes obstacles hitherto deemed insurmountable.

Our attention is now called to this subject by a MS. map of part of the Isthmus of Darien, with an accompanying memoir in Spanish, which have lately been put into our hands by our distinguished townsman, Dr. Mitchell. The map appears to be genuine, and is constructed as late as 1821, by W. E. Cortin. It embraces that portion of the Colombian republic, through which flow the rivers Atrato and St. Juan, between the latitudes of six and ten degrees north.

Humboldt, the most accurate and indefatigable of ancient or modern times, has enumerated not less than nine different points of communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, the most northerly being at the river Colombia, and the most southerly, a conjectural passage in Patagonia. The mountainous range of the Andes opposes an immovable barrier to a free water communication, at all these points but two; and it is to these two points we beg leave at present to direct the attention of our readers.

In latitude 8 deg. 12 min. north is the river Atrato, called Baracoa, emptying into the bay of Candelaria, at the bottom of the Gulf of Darien. This bay is sufficiently large for all the ships in the world—it has good anchorage from 15 to 20 fathoms, and sheltered from all winds. There is a bar of 200 *varas* in breadth, with five feet at low water, across the mouth of the river Atrato, consisting of hard sand. The Atrato, in the memoir above referred to, is estimated at 530 miles in length, to its source, and is navigable for steam boats drawing six feet water, about 400 miles, at its junction with the Quito. It strongly resembles our Mississippi, in its inundations, its numerous windings and bayous, and in being filled with logs, sawyers, and other impediments to a safe navigation. These obstacles will be removed, as the country becomes settled and cultivated. Pursuing the course of the Quito, by a very shoal navigation, to nearly its source, we have only to cross the Ravine de la Raspadura, a distance of four and a half miles, and we arrive at the bank of the river St. Juan, which empties into the bay of Charamba, in the Pacific.

We are indebted to Humboldt for the knowledge of the fact, that as early as the year 1788 an enterprising monk caused a canal to be made, connecting these two rivers, by means of which, in rainy seasons, loaded canoes have passed from the waters of the Atlantic to those of the Pacific. It is not, however, our intention at present, to examine this particular route, as another presents itself, less tedious and dangerous, and which seems to us far preferable.

Following the course of the Atrato, from its mouth, a distance of about 150 miles, we come to a tributary stream, entering from the north, called the Naippi. This river presents the greatest obstacle to navigation, for a distance of 45 miles; from which point a portage of six miles brings us to the bay of Cupica, opening to the Pacific. This portage is level, and well adapted to a canal; and Cupica bay is safe, and sheltered from all winds. It is here, we think, that the only advantageous junction of the two oceans must be taken.

The shoal and rapid course of the Quito clearly exhibits such an elevation of the country as would prevent the construction of a useful canal in that direction—presenting the objection of numerous rocks; and perhaps a deficiency of water at the summit level. The little cut made in 1788, will remain an object of curiosity than of utility.

By the river Naippi, on the contrary, with a level portage, and perhaps assistance from the river Nasique, that discharges itself into the Cupica bay, a canal can easily be made, which would give a facility to the transportation of merchandise from one sea to the other. We are not, however, of the number of those who think that this canal would, for centuries, be widened by natural causes sufficiently for sea vessels. From the most exact barometrical

experiments, the difference of level between the two seas cannot be but a few feet; which difference may readily be ascribed to the want of minute accuracy attending this mode of measurement. From geological appearances, we are warranted in concluding that the whole sea of Antilles has, at a distant period, been land, of which the numerous islands are the remains. Hence the gradual operation of the sea may, in the course of ages, make a passage through the isthmus; but there never will, we imagine, be effected by human agency, a free water communication for the largest ships. Humboldt has enumerated the many and important consequences that would ensue, if the two continents were disjoined; and the luxuriant jealousy of our English brethren, has already anticipated the serious results of this disruption, affecting the stability of her eastern empire.*

The countries watered by the rivers Atrato and Naippi, are represented as fertile, and occupied by numerous hordes of hostile Indians, by which it is rendered necessary for boats on these rivers to be well armed. These hordes, under better political institutions, will be harmless, or disappear; and we consider it a matter of congratulation, that the spot designated for this important work falls within the limits of our sister republic, Colombia.

*The canal across the isthmus will facilitate the subjugation of Japan, by giving the western shore of the continent, the advantages of the superior resources of the eastern shore. America may be looked upon as a stepping stone to the European Africa, which has in view to reach eastern Asia. It is the nursery of the race of men who are to conquer and civilize Asia. Vide Crawford's history of the Indian Archipelago, vol. 8, p. 337, et seq.

Remarkable instance of Animal Vitality.—Accounts of animals found imbedded in the hearts of trees, and in solid rocks, have never been so well authenticated as to establish beyond question the existence of those extraordinary phenomena; but a recent instance has come under our own cognizance, which affords distinct proof, not only of the preservation of life, but of the natural growth and progress of an animal in a state which seems to preclude every idea but that of annihilation. The history of the specimen to which we allude is short and curious. Among the woods imported into this country for veneering and other ornaments of furniture, one of the dryest, hardest, and most beautiful, is the zebra wood. In December last, in adding the edges of an inside plank of this tree, about two inches within the edge of the plank, a species of Cerambyx was discovered.

Its position was longitudinal with the grain of the wood; and the sides of the cavity containing it were smooth. The wood itself was perfectly dry, and had been brought to the saw mill, near Stamford, in Essex, from the London docks, where it had probably lain many years. On Dec. 31, the specimen was carried to that able naturalist, Mr. Clift, College of Surgeons; it was then in a torpid state, and apparently dead; but on that gentleman's bringing it near the fire, it recovered its vivacity, and ate some brown sugar very greedily. Being placed in a warm situation, it lived till the 15th of Jan. taking very little nourishment, except milk and water. It was kept upon a chimney piece on some twigs of a tree, under a bell glass; so that perhaps the temperature might have been too high, and its powers too much excited to allow it to live through the winter.—There was another specimen in the same log of wood, which was destroyed by the teeth of the saw, and led to the discovery of his more fortunate companion, who not only escaped a violent death, but has thrown a light upon natural history. The animal thus remarkably found and revived in our climate, is two inches long; the color darker than a cinnamon brown; and what, considering his habit, was the most wonderful, his head was armed with two delicate feelers, twice the length of his body. How these tender filaments were disposed in the hard wood, puzzles conjecture: while alive it usually carried these antennae over its back, but occasionally brought them forward. Having ten joints in each, it had the power of folding them on its body. We are sorry we cannot accompany this account as we wished with an engraving of its subject; but the regulations of the College of Surgeons forbid the grant of such favor to any publication not altogether scientific; and ours is, we hope, largely literary. Some

of our readers may remember an instance somewhat resembling the present, and which also originated under very singular circumstances. A clerk in one of the courts at Guildhall had been often staggered, if not frightened, by the sound of something like what superstition has named the death-watch, too near his desk to bode any good to him.—This old desk had been a court appendage for a number of years; and our clerk's astonishment may be surmised, when one day, his attention being peculiarly attracted by the ticking noise, he first saw a minute hole perforated to the surface from the inner wood, and soon after a portion of the insect instrument by which this operation was performed, protruded. With his penknife he carefully enlarged the orifice, and ultimately succeeded in digging out an animal resembling the Cerambyx of the zebra wood, but of brilliant colours and dimensions. This specimen was presented to Sir J. Banks, and is, we presume, still in the collection left by him. The inferences which may be drawn from these memorable phenomena, we leave to the natural philosopher: in a popular point of view they are worth recording for their extreme curiosity.—*Literary Gazette.*

Intelligence.

Charleston, May 19.

It would be well if the authority of sentiment, could acquire in the conduct of nations, something of the influence which it exercises over that of individuals. If sometimes tinctured, as it would be, with passion, it would be seldom degraded by policy.—Acts of profusion it might sometimes produce—but of cruelty never. Let us illustrate our meaning, by stripping France and Spain of their aggregate national character, and supposing them reduced to the personification of individuals. In their present attitude, then, France, superior in strength, would appear wantonly and cruelly to insult and maltreat Spain, entirely inoffensive, and hitherto friendly. Now, could any gentleman, in a similar case happening between individuals, tamely look on, and not assist the injured party? The question answers itself.

But it is not so with nations; or, rather, with the rulers of nations, who guard with cold and cautious security, the means of confirming their power, without any regard to the popular impulse—sometimes, it is true, by conforming prematurely to that impulse, the government of a state may unwarily commit itself. In this situation we apprehend this country to be, in reference to the independence of the South American Colonies. This was an unfortunate assumption on the part of the United States. What with the radical ignorance of liberty—what with the variance among the Patriot Chiefs themselves—what with the spuriousness of motive, which governs many, if not most of their affected partisans—what with the undying efforts of Spain to retain her dominion—what with the eternal Bolivers and Morillos of the South American contest—it would seem a bold act of prophecy, to assert, that Spanish South America ever will be free. And in the possible event of Great Britain becoming the ally of Spain, it cannot be doubted, that all those provinces would again be restored to the allegiance of action, if not of sentiment.

This is one instance, we think, where public feeling in this country has produced a premature act. But the cause of these remarks was, on the other hand, to shew that on many occasions, and in the particular instance of the present situation of France and Spain, the national feeling of Europe, has perhaps too little weight. There is, perhaps, with the exception of the Bourbon family, no individual in France or Great Britain, who does not think the proposed invasion cruel and unjust. Yet, in France, the reluctant mass is moved forward by the unthinking few—and in England, the eagerness of a brave nation, is repressed by the councils of a cautious ministry.

Enthusiasm, it is true, should not lead away States. Enthusiasm is a frequent source of error. No American of reputation, now would join in the orgies of a Jacobin Club, celebrating the horrors of the French revolution—nor, mad with the illusions of that awful drama, mistake his country and his God. Infatuations like these, are not likely to recur.

Of a far different nature is the noble impulse which pervades the civilized world, in behalf of Spain—a country standing in self-defence, and threatened by storms on every side.

Afflicted country! deserted by thy children—invaded by thy foes—abandoned by thine allies!—Unvanquished country! whose hills the Romans themselves could not entirely master, and whose gallant people sustained for seven hundred years, a

victorious war of emancipation from the Moors!—Land of glory! where, even in our own days, every hill has been a *Thermopylae*, and every plain a *Marathon*! Illustrious mother of *Trajan* and *Theodosius*, of *Lucan*, *Quintilian* and *Seneca*! Parent of the light which first discovered this new world—and once mistress of a dominion on which the sun shone always.—First to acknowledge the independence of these States, which have been first to encourage thy children to revolt!—The civilized world gazes on thee with the eagerness of affection, excited by danger. Thou hast never disappointed the hopes of renown—thou wilt not now disappoint them. Garden and fortress of the globe! the invaders may trample on the flowers in thy valleys, but the mountain tempest shall descend and destroy them. They may blast thy olives, but they cannot harm thy laurel—they will consecrate the spots which they lay waste, and history will rekindle whatever they extinguish. *Courier.*

Washington, May 24.

The general pressure on the country requires no illustration. It is one of those plain subjects which come home to every man's bosom and business. In order, however, that our distant readers may be able to form some correct estimate of the pecuniary state of this district, from a fact which speaks louder than a column of commentary, we state for their information, that the new and excellent block of three-story brick buildings, which contains the tavern of Mr. O'Neale, and the office of this paper, as well as a third dwelling house of uniform size and appearance, was sold yesterday for only \$6800. The Metropolis Bank, at whose suit execution had been levied, was the purchaser of the property, which cost its proprietor \$41,000; and which, as we understand, was subjected to this forced sale, in consequence of the failure of persons for whom Mr. O'Neale had become an endorser to the Bank.—*Republican.*

Winchester, May 24.

THE CROPS.

We regret to state that the ravages of the Hessian Fly have been so great in this County, as to render the prospects of our Agricultural community gloomy indeed.—In many instances whole fields of wheat have been destroyed, leaving to the owner the anticipation of not realizing even the quantity originally sown. The depredations of this enemy of the Agriculturist have been more general than have ever before been experienced.—Many fields of wheat have been ploughed up and Corn substituted in its place; in other instances the fields exhibit the most barren appearance, and many whose calculations were an average of 20 or 25 Bushels per acre, would now compound for 5 Bushels!!—The complaints from our namesake county, in Maryland, are also we observe, not less gloomy; and the Hagerstown Paper received by last mail also advises us of the serious injury sustained by the Fly in that County.—It is however a consolation to hear that some of our adjoining Counties have escaped, that the approaching harvest promises a bountiful supply. The accounts from Shenandoah and Hampshire are flattering.—*Gazette.*

Baltimore, May 29.

DEFEAT OF THE PATRIOTS.

We must not suffer our minds to despond, if the South American struggle for liberty presents us with many painful reverses. The object contended for is so permanently and pre-eminently glorious, that we must expect many discomfures, many defeats, and many hardships, before its acquisition. Nations are disciplined, hardened, purified and enlightened by adversity; they are eventually made to know and to appreciate the value of the boon. There is a recuperative energy in freedom, adopted to every crisis, and it is not to be expected of a nation to be born in a day; it is not the usual mode in which Divine Providence confers moral blessings. A single star is at first seen on a political firmament, covered with thick Egyptian darkness—we gaze, and the sky brightens, until the American constellation blazes out in full splendor.

Capt. Hall, of ship *Corinthian*, arrived at this port, states, that the expedition which had been sent from Lima against the Royalists, in Upper Peru, had entirely failed, and the Patriots so signally defeated, that their cause was looked upon as lost. The Spaniards it was supposed would shortly repossess themselves of Lima, as the Patriots were not in a situation to make any effectual resistance, having neither money nor troops, and the people generally much dissatisfied with the government, whose conduct was by no means calculated to conciliate their good will, nor that of strangers. Specie had entirely disappeared, and paper money at a discount of 50 per cent. The distress generally was very great, and indicated the approach of some violent change. *American Flour no.*

minal at \$8 per barrel; immense quantities afloat, which, like most other articles, had become a mere drug. Several cargoes of Bengal wheat were offered extremely low, but no purchasers.—*Chronicle.*

New-York, May 28.

THE GREAT RACE.

The eventful contest for sporting supremacy has been decided in our favour, by the unrivalled powers of Eclipse. From the general interest felt in this race, we presume even the minute particulars respecting it will not be unacceptable. The course was crowded at an early hour, and before the horses started it was computed that at least 50,000 persons were assembled; among whom were individuals from every part of the union. The Ladies' stand was filled with beauty and fashion, and among the Gentlemen were to be found much of the talent, wealth and respectability of the country. At the appointed hour the horses were brought to the starting post, and at the signal went off in high style, Henry taking the lead, and warmly pushed by Eclipse, who ran under the whip the whole distance, and was beat by about half a length. The heat was run in the extraordinarily short time of 7 minutes and 39 seconds, being, we believe, the fastest running on record, except the performance of Childers, who ran the long course at New-Market, which is more than a course over four miles, in 7m. and 40s. There can be no mistake as to the time or distance, the ground having been accurately measured, and the time taken by the best watches. Eclipse was not rode by Purdy the first heat, or it is supposed by many the result would have been different. At starting for the second heat, however, the confidence of success in our horse was in a degree restored by seeing him mounted by his old rider, in whom there is as much faith here as in Virginia is placed in the judgment of Colonel Johnston. Henry again started ahead and kept the lead until the termination of the third round, when a push was made by Purdy, and Eclipse for the first time, brought along-side of his rival. This was justly considered by the northern sportsmen as decisive of the result; for they have sufficiently tested the fact, that no horse can contend in strength and bottom with Eclipse.

The event verified the correctness of their estimate; for, after a most severe struggle, Eclipse gained the lead and came in upwards of two lengths ahead. While, however, the southern horse was leading, the most profound silence prevailed throughout the vast assembled multitude.—

"There was stillness as of death,
And the boldest held their breath
For a time."

But when Eclipse shot ahead, such an universal shout was sent forth, as made the welkin ring.—The time of running this heat was seven minutes forty-nine seconds, which is also a shorter time than four miles have ever before been run in this country. In the third heat Eclipse took the lead and kept it to the close, beating by about a length. The time was 8 minutes 24 seconds. In this heat the rider of Henry was also changed, and he was managed with great skill, but without effect. The average of the three heats is 7 minutes 56 2-3 seconds, a rate, when continued through three heats, to which, as far as we can learn, there is no parallel in the sporting annals of this country or of Great Britain. The space per second over which the winning horse in the first heat passed, must have been 46 feet.

The perfect good humour, decorum, and mutual forbearance which marked the proceedings of the day, could not but be gratifying to all. The losers kept their temper; the winners subdued their expressions of triumph, and all united in admiration of the speed and bottom of the two coursers, respecting the extent of which, in both instances, no one, it appears, had formed any thing like a just estimate.—*American.*

PIRACY.

Our readers will see with pleasure by the following extract, that by the active and judicious exercise of the small force under the command of Commodore Porter, and by a greater power, the terror of his name and presence—the freebooters of the West India seas have been already driven from the water to perpetrate their robberies and murders on the land. The evil has therefore been brought home to the authorities and inhabitants on the Island who had heretofore tolerated, if they did not collude with these enemies of the human race; and those who had no heart to feel for, and no arm to avenge the wrongs of others, have been forced to feel at last when even brutes will not refuse to act—in self-defence. Such is the confidence inspired by Porter's character, that insurance on vessels to Havana is already reduced to almost nothing—verifying the trite saying, that true economy consists in the timely and judicious expenditure of money. [Balt. Amer.]

Extract of a letter from an officer of Commodore Porter's squadron, to his friend in this city, dated *London, Thompson's Island, May 11.*

"We have just returned from a most fatiguing cruise, but I have no time to enter into all the details. It has resulted in the capture of the piratical schooner *Pilot*, and a failure by the schooners and barges under Captain Cassin—the burning of three piratical schooners (in consequence of our approach) by the pirates—the burning by our boats of one vessel on the stocks and a dozen of houses in different places establishments under the *Colobad Reef*, and the complete breaking up and dispersion of all the piratical gangs on this side of the Island. It is not believed that a single pirate to be found afloat between *Puerto Ycaos* and *Cape Antonio*; but the interior of the Island is much infested by them. Large bands of them were roving about the country near Matanzas when we were last there, plundering plantations and murdering the inhabitants. A considerable body of *Cavalry* was sent out after them and brought in five prisoners. *The militia were also under arms and scouring the country.*

"The Pirates are well manned and well armed, and I think it likely they will give the inhabitants of the island much trouble; but as the evil is now brought home to them, I think the authorities will feel it incumbent on them to use every means in their power for their suppression."

"P. S. You will frequently hear of vessels of a piratical character and appearance chasing vessels on this side the Island. Do not believe it—our schrs. often chase vessels, but there are no pirates here, and the few of the accounts you have heard are to be credited. One story will assume a dozen different shapes before it is now-vamped to answer another turn to the printers. Every idle rumour that is heard in Havana or Matanzas is seized on by our merchant captains, taken to the printers, and from as many different mouths as they get them, so many different stories they give to the public, all of which, nine times out of ten, are false in every particular. That piracy has flourished here, there is no doubt, but that it exists present, is without foundation."

GREECE.

Letters respecting the affairs of Greece, disclose some very important facts. It is said the English agents have visited that region, and offered the Greeks large loans of money to assist them in their resistance to Turkish dominion. If such offers have been made, they probably come through these indirect channels, from the British government. That Great Britain should attempt to support the Greeks, ostensibly for the purpose of disenthralling them from Turkish oppression, but in reality to form a barrier between Russia and the Mediterranean, appears to us perfectly natural. We hope the intelligence is correct. Supported by Great Britain, the Greeks cannot fail of establishing their independence. That support they could never expect under the administration of Castlereagh, they may yet receive from the more liberal policy of his successor. *Carolina Gazette.*

Judicial Intelligence.—A cause of much interest and importance, involving the validity of the patentee's right to the *Franklin Printing Press*, has been tried in the District Court of the United States, in New York, before Judge Van Ness. The trial occupied four days, and about thirty witnesses were examined. More science was displayed in the course of the examination, than has been exhibited in any former trial that we recollect. Among other distinguished witnesses who were called upon for their opinions, Dr. Mitchell, Gen. Swift, Professor Croza, recently of West Point, and now the Civil Engineer for the state of Virginia; Professor Douglass, of the Engineer Department; Professor Davis, of the Mathematic Department in the Military Academy at West Point; Professor Renwick, of Columbia College; and Professor Crismon appeared in Court. Several very ingenious mechanics, and persons distinguished for their ingenuity, also testified. The cause was conducted by C. G. Haines and J. W. Wyman, Esquires, for the plaintiff, and J. Anthony, Esq., for the defendant. We have not heard what decision has been made by the Court.

We were happy to see the Professors of West Point called upon by one of our highest judicial tribunals for their opinion. Their profound and accurate knowledge—their clear and ready illustrations, always reflect honor on the seminary to which they belong, and honor to the nation which has established and sustained it. We

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A remarkable instance of malice
in a house owned by a person near
this town, we have heard related
on good authority. A person a
few years since was in the habit,
whenever he wished to catch his
horse, to take a quantity of corn
in a measure, when, calling to him,
the horse would come up and eat
the corn, while the bridle was put
over his head. But the owner
having deceived the animal several
times, by calling him when he
had no corn in the measure, the
horse at length began to suspect
his design—and coming up one
day as usual, on being called,
looked into the measure, and see-
ing it empty, turned round, reared
his hind legs, and killed his own-
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[Prov. Gaz.]

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1823.

The suggestions of our correspon-
dent, on the subject of *Penitentiaries*, will
be attended to hereafter.

The following corrections are requested
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Mr. Henry's Address, as published in the
last Observer:—In the 2nd paragraph, 7th
line, read "strength," for "health;" and in
the 4th line of the 4th paragraph, "were
improved," instead of, "will improve."

Providential Ecce.—The house of
Col. Thoroughgood Pate, of this county
was struck by lightning on the evening of
the 24th inst. Mrs. Pate, the Colonel's
mother, and a little girl his niece, were
dressed by the shattered timbers torn by
the electric fluid from the posts and beams
that supported the house, though not ma-
terially injured. Daniel Smith, a young
man, who lives with the colonel, was so
near the place where the fluid passed,
that he was shocked for a few moments,
but soon regained his senses, with pre-
sence of mind enough to extinguish the
disgusting element, ere the colonel could
reach the house from his store, which was
not very far distant.

Richmond county, May 30, 1823.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

For the past fifty years, North Carolina
has been under the vassalage of Virginia.
Nothing has been more common, or is
more than for the leading men of that
State to decry every thing good and great
in this State, and monopolize its trade, dictate
its laws, and interfere in its elec-
tions. There has been thought legitimate rights
for the welfare of North Carolina, but
unfortunately, no monopoly has been, but
too quietly acquiesced in; but we hope
the day is not far distant, when the good
people of this State will rise in the majes-
ty of their strength, and exercise the
Rights which the God of nature has given
them. We have abundant resources, in

lieve the school at West Point
to be one of the first in the world,
all the branches of knowledge
which it embraces.—Even Post.

Leesburg, (Va.) May 20.

On Tuesday morning last, at
about 11 o'clock, in the midst of
a heavy shower, and without any
previous indication of a surcharg-
ed atmosphere, the heavens sud-
denly emitted a volume of electric
fire, which was instantly succeed-
ed by a tremendous clap of thun-
der. The lightning struck a
dwelling in the occupation of
James Mansfield, situate in King
street, demolished part of the chim-
ney, and thence descended to the
lower floor, where the family and
few neighbors were unhappily
collected. Thomas Jacobs, the
proprietor of the house, and at
that moment an inmate, was struck
dead and fell dead upon the
spot. Two of Mansfield's children
were much injured, as were also
several others who were present at
the time.

On subsequent examination, it
appeared that the electric fluid,
after striking the chimney, had
descended in three distinct bodies,
and in different directions. Leav-
ing the chimney, a part of the fluid
was conducted to the back of the
building by one of the rafters—
in its descent, it shattered the raft-
er to pieces, and partly unroofed
the tenement. Two other bodies
of fluid descended by the chimneys;
one within, and the other without
the house.

The deceased was standing by
the door, within the house, when
the lightning descended from the
rafter almost immediately upon his
head. The injuries sustained by
the children were of the nature of
common burns or scalds; and the
situation of one, at least is ex-
tremely critical. The house was
instantly filled with smoke, and a
strong smell of sulphur was very
perceptible in and about the pre-
mise, for the space of several
hours after this melancholy occur-
rence.

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in a house owned by a person near
this town, we have heard related
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ty of their strength, and exercise the
Rights which the God of nature has given
them. We have abundant resources, in

dustry and talent; and within the past
few years, we have witnessed much good
public spirit; but something more is re-
quisite. The people at large, our public
men in the several towns, counties, and
in the legislature, should act simultane-
ously, and in concert, to do all and every
thing in their power, to apply the prod-
ucts of our soil to the exclusive benefit
of the State—to confine our trade to our
own markets, and not suffer the valuable
produce of North Carolina, to go to swell
the exports of its sister States,—thereby
diminishing our own importance in the
prosperity of North Carolina, in the sta-
bility of its institutions, in its public cred-
it, in its monied concern, to foster and
protect our mercantile towns. Once let
the legislature pass just and liberal laws,
relative to the inspection of our various
commodities, and our merchants will come
in fair competition with those of Peters-
burg and Charleston, and will find it for
their interest to pay the same prices as are
given in those markets. The recent re-
moval of the West India restrictions will
enable the merchants and traders of the
interior, to make their purchases of gro-
ceries, on fair and liberal terms, at the
markets on our seaboard, or at the head
of our navigable streams. The contem-
plated improvements of the navigation of
the Cape Fear river, which will probably
be soon carried into effect, will at all
times enable the merchants of Wilmington
and Fayetteville to pay the fair mar-
ket price for the produce of the planter.

—Direct imports from Europe, of
all the needful supplies of the country, are
annually made, which can and will be sold
as low as in other southern markets.

We have been induced to make the
above observations from the depreciated
state of our currency in other States,—
more particularly from the high tone and
hostile attitude, recently taken by the
merchants and others of Petersburg; and
we hope the people will now perceive the
immediate necessity of withdrawing the
trade from Virginia, and selling their pro-
duce and purchasing their goods, within
the confines of our own State.

Melancholy Accident.—It has seldom
been our duty (says the Buffalo Journal of
May 20) to record a more painful occur-
rence than happened in this place on a
Saturday morning last.—As four females
were riding in a one horse wagon from
the ferry to the village along the margin
of the creek, the horse in consequence
of being accidentally reined, went down
the steep bank, and precipitated them all
into the stream. Three of them, by the
generous exertions of two strangers who
were passing, and who instantly threw
themselves into the creek, were with some
difficulty rescued from the water; but the
fourth, Miss Lucy Ann Pratt, immediately
sank from sight, and was not found, until
she had been so long a time in the water
as to render every effort to resuscitate her
fruitless.

Washington, May 30.—We learn that
the British Government has appointed Mr.
George Jackson (brother to Mr. Jackson,
formerly the British Minister to the United
States) Commissioner, and Mr. —
McFavish, Arbitrator, under the first ar-
ticle of the Convention of July, 1822, with
Great Britain, (for the settlement of claims
for slaves and other property carried away
by British vessels at the close of the war.)

Mr. McFavish is already in this country,
and Mr. Jackson was to sail, we under-
stand, in the April packet, from England,
and may be daily expected. On his arri-
val, as there will be no impediment to
the immediate organization of the Board,
they may be expected to proceed forth-
with to the discharge of their duties.

Nat. Int.

From the Washington Republican.

Marquis La Fayette.—The noble con-
duct of Gen. La Fayette in the late dis-
graceful affair of excluding Manuel from
the Chamber of Deputies, gives him ad-
ditional claims to the love and veneration
of all the friends of liberty. As Ameri-
cans, we require nothing to call this con-
sistent friend of the human race to our re-
collection, but as we find many are under
the impression that he is much farther ad-
vanced in years than he really is, we sub-
join the following extract from M. Cam-
pan's late work:

The father of the Marquis De La Fayette,
fell at the famous battle of Rosbach,
leaving his wife pregnant of a son, who
was born on the 1st September, 1767, of
course, Gen. La Fayette will be 66 years
of age next September. He embraced the
cause of American independence in 1777,
when Congress had so little credit in
France or in Europe, that their commis-
sioner at Paris could not procure a vessel
to facilitate the passage to the United
States of M. De La Fayette, and some of
ficers who wished to follow his example.
He purchased, at his own expense, a ves-
sel which he called the *Vierge*; but Lord
Stormont, the English minister at Paris,
being informed of his design, forced the
French ministry to oppose it. After various
attempts, he at length succeeded in re-
aching America, and was kindly received
by Washington. "I come (says he)
to ask of you two favors; one, that you will
permit me to serve under you as a simple
volunteer; the other, that I am to receive
no pay or emolument."

Gen. La Fayette is not rich, though by
strict economy he may be said to be at his
ease in his family chateau of La Grange,
under whose venerable roof Americans
of respectability are always welcome; in-
deed, a visit to this antique mansion is a
sort of pilgrimage for our countrymen who
visit France; and the enlightened travel-
ers of all countries readily join in render-
ing homage to a man, who, from a strict
adherence to the virtuous principles of
Washington, has become the most distin-
guished and admired patriot now living in
the two hemispheres.

To the Voters
Of the County of Cumberland.

GENTLEMEN.

Duty and gratitude require of
me, to apprise you in time, of my deter-
mination, not to be a Candidate at the
next election of Members of the General
Assembly. And also, to make known to
you the cause, that has impelled me to
such a course, alike repugnant to my
wishes, as wounding to my pride.

It is known to the most of you, that I
have a frail constitution; and in general,
but feeble health. The sitting of the Gen-
eral Assembly, which takes place a short
time before I close the labours of a sickly
and fatiguing Fall Circuit; leaves me no
resource, to renovate my strength, for the
more important cares and duties, that then
devolve upon me; and the more trying

scenes of intense interest and agitating
passions, that I must then engage in.—
And the constant practice of public speak-
ing, on my Circuit, and in the Assembly,
has produced a pulmonary debility, the
fatal consequences of which, would be a
sacrifice I know you do not demand, and
which a timely forbearance can only a-
vert.

I plead to your generous bosoms, this,
as my excuse, for declining a service more
honorable to me, than I have proved wor-
thy of.

And although I shall count so much lost
to my pride and ambition, yet I will bear
with me the consolation of being more at-
tached to you, as my opportunities were
improved, of becoming better acquainted
with you; and count it greater gain to
mingle with you in the walks of private
life, than to be exalted to the higher walks
of public preferment.

Permit me, before I close this address,
to tender to you, and each of you, as in-
dividuals and as a community, the warmest
acknowledgments of the profound grati-
tude I feel for your private and public pa-
tronage, and the many testimonials I have
received of your respect and esteem.

May I cherish the recollection of them,
and never cease to be grateful.

Your friend and Fellow Citizen,
Louis D. Henry.

May 29, 1823. 52:2w.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

RELIGION SOOTHING SORROW.

AGAIN I see returning spring,
With many opening blossom,
But what alas, again can bring
Peace to the anguish'd bosom?

Again I see the morning ray,
When sable night's departed,
But what again can joy convey
To him that's broken hearted?

At Eve, I see the stars illumine
The canopy of Heaven;
But what can cheer the hapless doom
Of man to misery driv'n?

Religion's Voice! its pow'r divine,
More dear than op'ning blossom,
Than morning ray, or stars that shine,
Can soothe the anguish'd bosom.

MARRIED.

In Marlboro', S. C. on the evening of
the 15th ult. Mr. Francis Wolfe, of Adams
ville, to Miss Isabella, eldest daughter of
Mr. James McKay.

On the same day, in Richmond county
Mr. Neal Corry, to Miss Margaret McLean,
daughter of Mr. John McLean.

DIED.

In this town, on yesterday morning, Mrs.
Martha Baker, a sincere christian, an ex-
cellent neighbor, and one whose death will
be regretted by a numerous acquaint-
ance.

Marine News.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.

From the Cape Fear Recorder, May 24.

ARRIVED.

Ship Vulture, Coffin, from New York,
in ballast.

Brig Helicon, Bernard, 46 days from
Dublin, to James Usher, in ballast.

Brig Helicon, Bernard, 48 days from
Dublin, to James Usher, in ballast.

Brig Superior, Tilley, from New York
to Tilden & Rowland.

Brig Nicholas & Felix, Williams, from
Curacao, to Stevens & Perry.

Brig Alexander, Baker, from Boston, to
James A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Carries, Mayo, from Alexandria, to
James A. Berry & Co.

Schr. Boston, Cox, from New York, to
Stow & Whittier.

Brig Friendship, Savage, for Barbadoes,
by Timothy Savage.

Schr. Helena, Evans, for N. York, by
W. Carpenter.

Sloop Express, Hough, for Philadelphia,
by Stow & Whittier.

Sloop Falcon, Linnell, for Elizabeth
City, by Cogswell and Dickinson.

BUFFALO

Mineral Spring.

THIS celebrated Spring is situat-
ed in the county of Mecklen-
burg, Va. in a high, healthy country,
about 70 miles N. W. of the City of
Raleigh, North Carolina. This wa-
ter, although not generally known
at a distance, is equal to any in the
state for its efficacy, in Bilious and
Intermittent diseases, and has never
failed to restore to perfect health all
who have given it a fair trial; it is
also peculiarly good in all cases of
indigestion and weakness of the stom-
ach and lungs.—The analysis of
this mineral has been found to con-
tain Epsom Salts, Magnesia, and a
portion of Iron.

The proprietor of this establish-
ment has provided every article,
both foreign and domestic, to render
those who call upon him comfortable,
and can accommodate about one hun-
dred persons; his stable shall be well
provided with forage, also extensive
pasturage, with an experienced host-
ler.

John Speed.

N. B. His charges shall be mod-
erate.

Mecklenburg, May 1, 1823.—14w.

Robert Jaffray & Co's.

SPRING IMPORTATION OF
DRY GOODS,

Has arrived, and is open for sale.
April 23, 1823. 47:tf

PRICES CURRENT,			
Corrected Weekly,			
BY A COMMITTEE OF MERCHANTS.			
MERCHANDISE.	Quantity	From	To
	rated.	D. C.	D. C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.	5	5
Beef, Northern	hbl.	7 50	8 00
BRANDY, Cogniac,	gallon.	1 0	1 50
Apple,	do	43	55
Peach,	do	5	75
Bacon,	lb.	8	94
Beeswax,	do	3	32
Butter,	do	13	25
Bagging,	yard	26	30
Coffee, Prime Green,	lb.	28	29
2d & 3d qual.	do	25	27
Candles, Mould,	do	13	16
Spermaceti,	do	9	11
Cotton,	do	65	70
Corn,	bushel	31	4
Copperas,	lb.	31	4
Flax,	do	15	17
Flaxseed, Rough,	bushel	7	7 25
Flour, Fine,	do	6	6
Superfine,	do	6	6
Fish, Herrings	do	40	1 10
Feathers,	lb.	43	45
Gin, Holland,	gallon,	6	10
Country,	lb.	6	10
Ginger,	lb.	4	5 00
Glass, Amer. 3 by 10	50 feet	12	00
10 by 12	do	12	00
Bottles	groce	12	00
Hydes, Buenos Ayres,	do	4	75
West India,	do	2	50
Iron,	100 lb.	3	00
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	2	50
Flotant	do	3	00
Lime,	cask,	2	00
Lard,	lb.	8	10
Leather, Skirting	do	35	37 1/2
Sole	do	28	30
Bridle	side	3	00
Lead, Bar	lb.	8	9
Logwood,	100 lb.	3	00
Volasses,	gallon,	31	35
Nutmegs	lb.	2	50
Nails, Cut, Assorted	do	8	9
Wrought	do	1	40
Nankeens, Blue	piece,	6	65
Yellow	do	2	00
Shingles	1000	25	40
Oats	bush	10	25
Oil, Curriers	barrel	8	51
Linseed	gallon,	11	00
Pork	barrel,	13	00
Porter, London,	dozen,	3	75
Philadelphia,	do	2	50
Pepper,	lb	24	26
Pimento,	do	23	27
Powder, Duponts,	Keg,	7	00
Others,	do	3	50
Paints, White Lead	do	2	00
Spanish Brown	do	2	00
Yellow Ochre	do	2	00
Rum, Jamaica,	gallon,	80	1 10
Wind. Island,	do	70	80
New-England,	do	40	45
Rice,	100 lb.	3	50
Raisins	box,	3	00
Rags	do	2	75
Shot,	Bag,	9	00
Sugar, Mus. Prime,	100 lb.	8	00
Common,	do	17	20
Loaf,	lb	90	90
Salt, Liverpool,	bush	6	65
Turks Island,	do	60	65
St. Ubes, &c.	do	20	30
Salts, Epsom	lb	15	16
Glauber	do	14	18
Steel, American	do	15	20
E. Blistered	do	15	20
Salt-Petre	do	1	50
Fallow,	do	1	50
Fea, Imp. and Gunp.	do	1	00
Hyson,	do	2	75
Tobacco, Leaf,	100 lb.	3	50
Manufactured,	do	5	00
Tin, 4 x	box	16	00
Verdigris	lb.	65	65
Wheat,	bush.	1	25
Whiskey,	gall.	35	40
Wine, Madeira, L. P	do	2	50
Sicily Madeira,	do	1	25
Teneriffe,	do	1	25
Colmanar	do	80	1
Malaga	do	65	85

Fayetteville Academy.

THIS Institution now offers advantages
equal to any in the Southern States,
being conducted on the most approved
principles and provided with superior
Teachers in every branch of useful and es-
sential education. This, with its healthy
situation and moderate charges for board
and tuition, must insure it a liberal patron-
age.—The strictest attention will be paid
to the conduct and morals of those attend-
ing it.

TERMS PER QUARTER.

Female Department, conducted by Mrs.
Milton, with assistant teachers,
readings, &c. \$2 50

Reading and Writing,
English Grammar, Ancient and
Modern Geography, with the
use of the Maps and Globes,
History, Chronology, Mytho-
logy, Rhetoric, Belles Let-
tres, Composition, Natural
Philosophy, Botany, with
plain and ornamental Needle
Work, 6

Music, taught by Madam Voilla, in the best
Italian style, per annum, \$60; per quar-
ter, 20.

Ditto, taught out of the Institution, \$100
per annum.

Drawing, Painting, and the French Lan-
guage, by M. Laisney, a native of France.
Drawing and Painting, \$6

French,
Classical department, under Dr. G. Davis.
The Latin and Greek Languages, Na-
tural and Moral Philosophy, Logic, Astron-
omy, Mathematics, Geometry, and Alge-
bra, \$8.

ENGLISH MALE DEPARTMENT.

Rudiments, \$3

Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, \$6

English Grammar, Ancient and
Modern Geography, with the
use of the Maps and Globes,
Pens and Ink provided without charge.
A tax of 25 cents on each student, for
Wood, Water, &c.

Board, including ALL the above branch-
es, except Music, \$35 per quarter, paya-
ble in advance.

Wm. Hamilton.

For the satisfaction of Parents and
Guardians, the following gentlemen may
be referred to:—John A. Cameron, Esq.
President of the School Committee, or the
Rev. R. H. Morrison.
Fayetteville, June 5, 1823. 1:1y.

For New-York,

Will sail positively on Tuesday, 10th Inst.
The regular Packet schooner
Virginia Packet,
Joseph Albin, Master. For
light freight or passage, having very
superior and extensive accommoda-
tions, apply to

O. P. Stark,
Fayetteville,
DUDLEY DICKINSON & Co.
Wilmington.
June 5. 1:1w.

Fresh Supply.

BARNUM BEACH & Co. have just re-
ceived in addition to their former
stock, a large and fresh supply of Boots
and Shoes of all descriptions, which they
offer for prices lower than usual, for Cash
or Produce.—Also,
1) Boxes real Whittemore's Cards
50 doz. Morocco Hats
10 cases Straw Bonnets
50 pr. Nankeen, white Linen and strip-
ed Pantaloon
30 Short Jackets
50 doz. Hair Seives
50 boxes Windsor Soap
20 reams Writing Paper
100 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs.

They also continue to manufacture La-
dies Boots and shoes, of different descrip-
ons.
June 4, 1823. 1:1f.

For Sale,

7 Hhds. prime Retailing Molasses,
2 Pipes Cogniac Brandy,
1 Do. Holland Gin, (S. Weisp)
1 Pouchon old Jam. Rum, 5th pr.
7 Boxes Raisins, (Muscatel)
Madeira,
Bagnal,
Port want'd gen.
9 Cr. Casks Malaga, ditto.
2 Casks Carolina Hoes,
25 Crates Earthen Ware,
24 Kegs Dupont's Powder,
15 Tons Iron, assorted,
Coffee, Sugar, Tea, &c.

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
May 24, 1823. 52:3w.

Fifty Dollars Reward

OR TEN FOR EACH SLAVE,
FIVE in number, one black fel-
low, round shouldered, named
Cesar, his wife Tener, and her child
named Penny Jane, a boy named
Sandy, and a tall fellow named Si-
mon, all went off from Fayetteville,
with a copy of their master's will,
who were emancipated by their mas-
ter William Russell, Senr. contrary to
the law of the State of North Caroli-
na. The above reward will be given
to any person who will deliver
said slaves in Fayetteville, or secure
them in any jail so that I get them.

Alex. Campbell, Ex'r.
May 26, 1823 52:5w.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscri-
ber, on the 11th inst. in the
county of Randolph, an Apprentice
Boy about 18 years of age, named

John Brown;
he is of a dark complexion and
hard favor'd. I do hereby forewarn
all persons from harboring or trading
with said apprentice, under penalty
of the Law. I will give the above
Reward to any person, for the ap-
prehension of said boy.

No thanks will be given, nor
expenses paid, for returning him to
his master.

Edward Thornbury.
May 22. 51:3w.

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber
on the night of the 11th inst.
an indentured Apprentice Boy, by the
name of JOHN POWERS, aged a-
bout 20 years, about 4 feet 6 inches
high, had on when he went away, a
blue coat and pantaloons. All per-
sons are forbid harboring, trusting or
employing said boy, on penalty of
the law. Whoever will return the
said boy to the subscriber, shall re-
ceive the above reward of one Cent,
and no charges.

Bm. Beach.
May 29, 1823. 52:3w.

For Sale,

THAT valuable and well known
PLANTATION late the resi-
dence of Genl. Rowland, 13 miles
south of Lumberton, on the main
stage road to Charleston. The situ-
ation is healthy and pleasant—the
quantity of Land estimated at one
thousand acres—the Farm is large
and in good order, and the houses in
comfortable repair. As a stand for
a House of Entertainment, it is con-
sidered equal to any in the South-
ern States.

Persons disposed to purchase will
apply to either of the Subscribers
who are duly authorised to sell and
execute titles. A part of the pur-
chase money will be required at the
time of closing the contract, and
ample security required for the bal-
ance.

JOHN W. POWELL, and
D. MACALPIN,
Attorneys for Alex. Rowland.
Lumberton, April 18 1823 8w:4f.

Groceries, &c.

THE Subscriber has on hand
Large and General Assortment
of
Swede and Russia Iron,
And intends keeping a constant
supply of that article.

ALSO,
Prime Green Coffee,
Muscovado Sugar,
Turks Island salt,
A few Hbds. old Jamaica
rum, &c. &c.

All of which may be had on the
lowest terms, for cash, or approved
notes at Bank, at 60 days—
purchasers may be accommodated
in quantity, and will find it to
their advantage to call and judge
for themselves.

E. Stedman.
Fayetteville, 15th Jan. 1823.

For Sale or Rent.

THE White House, once the resi-
dence of Edward Ellis, with
about One Hundred Acres of LAND
attached thereunto, or in smaller
lots to suit purchasers—about one
mile south of the Town House, on
the Southern Stage Road. An exa-
mination will at once assure any one,
its elegant and healthy situation,
affording a safe and pleasant retreat
from the sickness of the town.

Good Notes or Steam-Boat Stock,
taken in payment. Apply to
SAMUEL P. ASHIE
May 15, 50:1m

For Sale,

THAT Valuable & com-
modious
House and Lot
On Maiden Lane, in the Town of
Fayetteville, formerly the prop-
erty of Abner F. Bowell, and now
in the occupancy of Charles B.
Jones, Esq.—Also, PEW No. 21,
on the ground floor of St. John's
Church, and PEW No. 30, on the
ground floor of the Presbyterian
Church in Fayetteville.

John Armstrong.
Jan. 14, 1823. 33:tf

Dillon Jordan

BEGS leave to inform the Citi-
zens of Fayetteville, and the
public, that he has received the ap-
pointment of Auctioneer, and has
taken the store and warehouse late-
ly occupied by James McKay & Co.
on Green street—He will feel grate-
ful for a share of public patronage.

April 17, 1823 46:8w.

H. G. NELSON, & Co.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
23 Packages
BOOTS & SHOES,
Which will be Sold at Reduced Pric-
es, for CASH
May 1—48:6w.

SCANTLING,
HEWED Timber, Light-
wood Posts and Laths,
For sale,
May 29, 1823. 52:5w.

Poetry.

From Roscoe's Poems.

TO AN EARLY SWALLOW.

Wild tenant of the cheerful year,
Thou, borne upon the southern wind,
Across the ocean's distant waves,
Wouldst here a sheltering region find;

Too soon, alas! from brighter climes
Thou heedless spread'st thy transient wing;
Too soon thou utter'st thy faintest greet,
With artless notes, the infant spring.

In hoary Winter's palsied lap
The infant Spring ad cradled lies,
Whilst round the nursing's tender form
The bitter storms unquitting rise.

To melt the tears that freeze his eyes
No zephyr lends its balmy breath;
For ever cloud their purple light,
Seal'd by the icy hand of death.

And gentle May, in sable gown,
Seeks with slow step the infant's bowers;
And sudden in the silent grove,
The leafless tree, and lingering flower.

For thee, and the pensive beam,
No gossamer floats along the vale;
And fled the various insect tribes,
That revel in the summer gale.

Behind yon mountain's misty brow
The low'ring storm is gathering fast,
And wakes along the cultured plain
And wakes the wind and weikin blast;

Then turn thee to the humble cell,
And shield thee from the beating rain,
Till Winter's decayed reign is o'er,
And summer suns shall smile again.

Thus would I soothe the misfortune's child,
And gently calm his troubled breast;
And when his peevish storms arise,
Here bid the wretched wanderer rest.

Miscellaneous.

FROM BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.

THE SPRING MORNING WALK.

Lo, the winter is past, the rain is over and gone,
The flowers appear on the earth,
The time of the singing of birds is come,
And the voice of the turtle is heard in our land.
The fig-tree putteth forth her green figs,
And the vines with the tender grape give a good smell.
Song of Solomon, Chapter II.

There is something inexpressibly delightful in the aspect of a spring morning; to awake from refreshing slumber, and behold the crimson sun-shine streaming through the casement in long and oblique lines, where myriads of notes are observed dancing to and fro in many movements, and listen to the brisker caw of chattering from beneath, and the flap of his golden wings. The chirpings and noisy bickerings of the sparrows are heard from the neighboring roofs—and, at intervals, the distant voice of the lark, breaks melodious in, and fills the pauses of the concert.

But let us out to the morning air—let us enjoy the freshness of the breeze—let us brush the dew of morning from the grass, and breathe the very essence of health in the cool salubrious air. Forth from his cloudy bondage the great Apollo hath burst—a clear hue pervades every surrounding object, but, as yet, a light veil of mist hangs over the bosom of the stream, and enshrouds the sides and summits of the far-off hills, as with a coronal of illumined glory. The blades of the young grass glitter, and are gauded with a thousand tiny pearls of dew, while the fresh buds have that glutinous appearance, which indicates their vigor and healthiness.

How lovely is the appearance of a vernal wood! a garland of green seems to be woven round the branches that were lately so dark, and barren, and bare, thro' which the wintry wind whistled bleak and desolate, or which bent beneath the burthen of the feathery snows. There is something cheering and delightful in the sight; something that, in almost audible language, speaks to the heart of the hopes of renovation—something that tells us that there may yet be a triumph over decay—something that whispers to us of the departed blessings of early days—something, in short, so congenial to the feeling, as to form an antidote to the cares that press upon the spirit, and to the forebodings of gloom that darken the prospects of futurity.

The fields are clothed in a mantle of delicate green; the wheat shoots up its tender and exuberant blades, through the bosom of the dark mould, moist with the dews that have fallen during the silent watches of the night; while still, upon the distant loftier grounds, the slow motion of the ploughs may be perceived, and the dark furrows which they are leaving behind. The hedge-rows have now all assumed an emerald hue, and the crows, issuing from the forest, alight on the tops of the trees, and fill the air with the sound of their ceaseless and discordant cries.

What alteration does this landscape present from what it was but a brief space ago! These banks are now greened over with the budding briars, and with the fine leaves of the hawthorn, forming a pleasant contrast with its dark boughs—now spotted with white daisies, and with yellow king-cups, with dandelions, and a variety of wild flowerets, which were frozen, and cold, and barren, decorated here and there with a few tufts of tall rank grass, sward and rustling in the wind, and with some bleak leafless boughs drooping and melancholy, topped with the funeral berries of the dog rose. From these rocks depended a thousand icicles. The course of the rivulet from above was marked out by a long white stripe, winding down the steep, and edged with a multitude of fantastic figures, wrought with a magical effect, and a fairy brilliancy. Over the surface of the stream the giant Frost had extended his polar sceptre, and taught "the ice-chained waters to slumber on the shore." But now, with a gentle and melodious ripple, the gushing streams pass down their verdant banks, with a soft blue tinge on the surface, glittering in the genial sun-shine; and broken here and there by the enlarging circles caused by the leaping trout, after the tiny insects that wanton above.

Nature, animate and inanimate, seems to have partaken of the genial influences of the season. The flocks are gamboling amid the pastures, and each mother following its lamb, with coat as white as snow. The cattle are some nibbling the tender herbage, and others ruminating their food with listless pleasure. Some, with their faces turned towards the "shining day," and some, reclining amid the stumps of yon aged trees. How grandly does that magnificent mansion yet look forth amid its ruins over the wide chase, once subject to those who took up their abode within. Alas! "Time hath wrought strange alterations," and the tempests and the sun-shine of centuries have not beat and burnt upon its roofs in vain. Where is now the pomp, and the pride, and the circumstances "of state," "the appliances and the means to boot," the retainers that thronged the hall, to whose wassail voices the vaulted roofs often re-echoed at midnight; the stagbonds that combered the parlour floor?—Where is the steed that neighed in the stall, and the lord that rode him to the field? All have passed away like a morning dream; and these lone, and bare, and desolate walls, over which the long grass waves, and the stalks of the gillyflower shoot greenly, remain a gigantic sepulchre of the majesty of ancient days. Shrubs and bushes, here and there, amid the scattered ruins of what were once enclosures, lift up their wild branches, proclaiming more distinctly the wrecks and the ravages of Time—like fragments of a perished vessel floating in the boundless deep after a tempest. The buds and young leaves expanding on the chestnut trees, that once formed an avenue to the baronial mansion—seem to tell that the works of art may change, but that the beauties of nature are of a more durable kind; and spreading their branches, as if in derision, from a magnificent portico to a temple that hath passed away.

It is the season of Spring—the season of renewed beauty, and grace. The sky has assumed its vernal azure; the white stainless clouds sail gracefully athwart its bosom; the sun shines with renovated splendor, and the birds sing in ebullience of heart. But all is still and stirless here; the glory of man is like a rainbow that overarches the fall of a stream, and throughout the live long day looks in beauty and brilliance at the glowing sun; but fades away as he sets, and then sinks to nothingness; it is like that of a shooting star, which blazes momentarily in its downward path, and is swallowed in the gulf of darkness and oblivion.

How lovely, from this eminence, looks the far-off surface of the ocean; calm as a lake, and outspreading its capacious bosom to the radiance of the morning sun. The world of waters seems also to acknowledge the influence of the advancing year, and in token of its reverence, stills its ruffled waters into peace. The rocks that rise from its bosom still appear dark and frowning, but the

casual gleam of the sea bird's wing points them out as not being a joyless abode.

But, let us turn from the mightiness that hath perished, in contemplation of the lowliness that now prospers. How cheerful look that range of thatched cottages; the blue smoke itself, that wreathes from the chimney, seems an emblem of the domestic comfort enjoyed within; and the sun shine clothing the white walls, and the glittering lattice, adds a cheerfulness to the grace of the exterior. The small gardens before the doors, free from weed and stone, bespeak the "sleepless hand of industry." The peas have already shot their tape lengths far above the soil, and the nearly rimmed gooseberry bushes have all their prickly branches garlanded with leaves, and studded with the incipient fruit. The flower pot now exhibits a variety of fruit, and emits a mingled richness of perfume. The crocus here opens a yellow, and there a blue calice. The snowdrop, the earliest daughter of the spring, has already passed the meridian of its beauty, and droops like a forsaken girl. The wallflower already begins to obtrude its rich yellow flowers, "tinged with iron brown."—The gentle primrose, like a beauty too modest and diffident to be gazed at, bends down to hide its sweets amid its girdle of green leaves; while the dark-eyed violet, still more slowly, seeks to shelter itself beneath them. Here the dark, strong-scented spear-mint diffuses its perfumes, and there the never fading thyme stretches along, forming an odoriferous border.

Placed against the sunny wall stands on its platform the conical hive, a little kingdom, alive with the hum of its inhabitants, who are entering and departing in never-ending succession, rifling the sweets of every blossom, and laying up with a patient industry, and indefatigable toil, their homed store.

Oh! who can gaze around at such a season as this, when the beauties of nature, bursting phoenix-like from their wintry sepulchre; expand in all the loveliness of reanimated beauty—and then can allow the burden of selfish misery to press upon the soul, when the sun shines, and the lark sings from the clouds, when the dew glitters upon the green herb, and the snow-like blossoms expand on the tree, and every sight and every sound breathes harmony and happiness?—But let us turn our steps to the church-yard; let us enter the silent porch and gaze on the melancholy scene—not to quench the pure flame of spiritual light, which vernal beauty kindles in the breast, but to shade its intemperance with a tender and moralizing gloom. Oh! when shall spring reanimate the ashes of the departed!

"Oh, when shall morn dawn on the night of the grave?" The shadow of the house of prayer falls long and dim over the green graves, the white tombstones and the funeral shrubs, as if it took them all under its silent protection; and varying continually with the varying day, covers them each in turn with its unsubstantial wing, as it were the spirit of religion, brooding over, and rendering pregnant with hope the mansions of the dead—of those who slumber in hope, and who will burst forth to renew life at the sound of the last trumpet, when the voice of the Archangel shall proclaim that "Time shall be no more!" Here all are alike and the slave is freed from his master. No sorrow enters, and no care molest. The old and the young, the selfish and the amiable, all that adds a dignity to, and bestows a lustre on human nature, with all that debases and lowers it down to the level of poor mortality, are here met in one common resting place. Here repose the ashes of those, who, flushed with the brilliancies of hope, looked far forward down the vista of happy days, who said unto care, "be far from me;" and unto fear, "I know thee not;" who forgot the past in the anticipation of the future, and felt that the world was all before them, where to choose; and here the wretch, who bowed down with the burthen of misfortune, and the pelt of adversity's pitiless storm, wondered why death delayed so long to release him, and looked forward to this quiet field of graves, as to the asylum where all his sorrows were to find repose.

The gentle breeze wantons among the grass and the wild-flowers, stirring them into beautiful agitation; but all beneath is dark, and silent, and unlovely. The sky is bright above, and the azure canopy, deep and glorious, but the shadow of despondency dwells beneath. Nature rejoices in the renovation of her sweets, the trees bud, the flowers blow, and the birds sing, the air reassumes its vernal warmth, and the waters their glassy smoothness; but alas! in this world at least, there is no second spring in human life. Like the waters of a river, that flows on amid the pomp of forests and green fields, through landscapes of light, and grandeur and beauty, to the brink of a precipice where they flash in the sunshine and descending, vanish to darkness forever!

But far be all despairing thoughts from the contemplation of a vernal landscape. If a man die, shall he not rise again? both nature and revelation declare that he shall;—that having passed over the boundaries of Time's finite empire, he will take up his abode in the mansions of Eternity.

It was but natural, however, that when we cast our eye over the renewed beauty of the material world, we should heave a sigh of regret for those who roamed with us through the woods and green meadows, when life was young, and every avenue of the heart open to the influence of pleasurable feelings, and who are now scattered far from us over the surface of a waste and weary world.—How many, alas! that noticed with us the first appearance of the virgin snow-drop, and the "wandering voice" of the cuckoo, are now in the silent grave, callous alike to the glories of the year, or the icy rigour of the wintry tempest. From our sensitive regret for the past, even the recollection of departed years seems embalmied with a sere, but a more passionate and warmer glow, than what we now feel and perceive; we are apt to imagine that the change is in nature, that the fields are less green, that the summer day is less glorious and bright, that the murmur of the river is less musical, and the note of the nightingale less replete with plaintive melancholy; nor think of finding the change, not in external sights and sounds, but in our own bosoms.

From the impression of this truth, I have composed the following stanzas, with which I conclude my wandering speculations:—"Oh! where," says the Spirit of Life to my soul, "is the ravage and wreck thou deplorest?"—The sky spreads its azure in tender repose. The stream of the mountain in melody flows. The spring smiles in beauty, and summer bestows A wreath of green leaves on the forest. "The landscape around thee is sprinkled with flowers; The mountains are blue in the distance; Like a note in the sun-shine the lark flits away; The insects, a numberless host, are at play, And opening their delicate wings to the day, Rejoice in the gift of existence. "Or look to the sea and its emerald isles; All pious its flocks are in motion; The plover his limitless march has begun, O'er the sands like a field-beaten army they run, And flashing the white of their wings to the sun, Like arrows descend to the ocean. "Were the smiles of the universe ever more fair? No!—something proclaims to thee—never! But Time looks beneath with a haughty disdain, And silently steals link by link from the chain; 'Tis thy heart which hath altered; thou lookest in vain For the change, in what lasteth forever."

PETERSBURG, (Vir.) May 9.
BISHOP OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Mr. Ravenscroft, of this State, accepts the appointment of Bishop of the Diocese of North Carolina; and the Rev. Gentleman, on his way to be consecrated at Philadelphia, preached in the Episcopal Church in this town on Tuesday evening last. On this occasion we may say with singular propriety to the Citizens of North Carolina, "That our loss is their great gain." Mr. Ravenscroft is truly an able and zealous laborer in the vineyard of his Divine Master; when we have seen him at the Desk, we have been forcibly reminded of the Preacher described by the Poet Cowper:

There stands the messenger of truth;
There stands
The legate of the skies! His theme Divine,
His office sacred, his credentials clear,

By him the victor law speaks out,
Its thunders—and by him, in strains as sweet,
As Angel use, the Gospel whispers peace.
He establishes the strong, restores the weak,
Reclaims the wanderer, binds the broken heart,
And armed himself in panoply complete
Of Heavenly temper, furnishes with arms,
Bright as his own, and trains, by every rule
Of holy discipline, to glorious war,
The sacramental host of God's elect!
I venerate the Man, whose heart is warm,
Whose hands are pure, whose doctrine
and whose life,
Coincident, exhibit lucid proof
That he is honest in the sacred cause.

A new State.—Eight commissioners, from the Province of St. Salvador de Guatemala, have arrived in this country on a mission for the purpose of uniting that province with the United States.

A London paper states that the Countess of Lopera, (Ex-Queen of Naples,) had applied to the Court of Vienna for permission for her two sons to go to America to their uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, which was granted her, on condition that they never return to the Austrian dominions.

Reads form an index to the character of a people, and the condition of the one is never a great distance from the condition of the other. If the former are in a ruinous state, the latter are surely to be nearly so. Goods roads are a source of constant income, to every class of citizens. The farmer reaps his per centage in the safe excursion of his family, and in marketing his transportation; and no one, even down to the old bachelor, grumbling along in his sulky, ever found himself a loser in consequence of his expenditures on the road.

Yale College.—Mr. Sheldon Clark, of Oxford, has recently presented to Yale College the sum of five thousand dollars. This is the largest sum ever given to that institution by any individual.—A. H. Reg.

Run Away

FROM the subscriber, on the night of the 16th inst. a mulatto woman named Sylvia, about five feet five or six inches high, thick lips, rather slow of speech, and fine voice, aged about thirty years—had on a blue striped homespun frock. Also, her son about nine or ten years old named Henry, a very light vulatto, with grey eyes, and remarkable white teeth—had on a dark homespun woolen coat, black and white striped pantaloons and good shoes.

A generous reward will be given and all reasonable expenses paid, to any person who will deliver them to me or secure them in Jail so that I get them again.

JOHN PUGSLEY,
Brier creek, Jefferson county, Georgia,

March 17.
N. B. Perhaps she may have been taken off by some villain or villains—if so, One Hundred Dollars will be given to apprehend and secure them (with the negroes) so that they may be brought to justice.—Sylvia will no doubt make for Newbern, North Carolina, from which place she was brought in 1815, by a Mr. Bryant who kept a public house in or near Newbern, J. P.

AUCTION AND Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having been appointed one of the Auctioneers, for the Town of Fayetteville, has taken that large and commodious Store, on Hay-Street, recently occupied by Messrs. Levy, & Co. where

HE OFFERS FOR SALE
10 Hhds. of Molasses,
7 do Muscovada Sugar,
5 Pun. Jamaica Rum,
2 Pipes Holland Gin,
1 do Cogniac Brandy,
20 Bbls. Sugar,
18 do New England Rum,
20 Casks Cut Nails,
3 do Fresh Raisins,
2 Boxes Cotton Cards,
120 do 8 by 10 Window Glass,
90 do 10 by 12 do do
10 do Assorted Glass Ware,
12 do Patent Balances;
Together with an assortment of Dry Goods and Cutlery.

E. W. Willkings.
May 1.—48tf.

Lost or Stolen.

IN this town on Tuesday evening last, at or near the Bridge on Hillsborough Street, a large Red Morocco POCKET BOOK, with two different fastenings, one on the outside, the other inside: it contained eight Bank Bills, the whole amounting to Thirty-nine Dollars, two ten dollar bills on either the Cape Fear or Newbern Bank; two five dollar bills, one on the Cape Fear Bank; two bills on the State Bank of So. Carolina, the balance not recollectd. It also contained a Note of hand against Archibald Brown of Robeson county, in favor of Colin Murchison, for five dollars and fifty cents: a Receipt given by Stephen Berryman to Wm. Crawford, Esq. of Moore county, for the collection of twenty-three dollars and a few cents. A reward of Ten Dollars will be given for the delivery of said Pocket Book and Money to me, or left with John M'Rae, Esq. Fayetteville—if stolen, Twenty Dollars will be given for evidence which may lead to the conviction of the thief.

Richard Smith.
May 22, 1823. 51:3t.

CHEAP WHOLESALE



Drug & Medicine Store

Dr. W. H. MAFFITT,

INFORM their friends and the public generally, that they have now opened an extensive Dispensary of Drugs and Medicines, imported from some of the best sources in the United States, which will dispose of to Physicians, Merchants, on more liberal terms than they can meet with in New York or Philadelphia.

Family Prescriptions, prepared as usual, with the greatest care and genuine Medicine. Also, the use of Families residing in the country, constantly for sale.

N. B. A large supply of Oils, Jars, and Dye Stuffs; Hairdressing Materials, and Coach Trimmings, constantly on hand.

May 15.

Ranaway.

MY man JERRY, eloped on the 1st of March; he has a excellent countenance, very ready in answer, and with considerable intelligence; he is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, yellow complexioned, burn on his left arm, a high forehead, and a head inclined to be bald. Had when he left, a variety of clothing, a suit of white Flannels, a homespun coat, the color of which collected. He may attempt to pass for a free man who is not such, as he is artful. I purchased him a Mr. Steadman, in Chatham County, and it is likely he may be doing about in that neighborhood. Any person apprehending him, shall be entitled to a REWARD OF THIRTY DOLLARS, if delivered to me, and all reasonable expenses paid; otherwise, if delivered in any convenient goal, and immediate information given, TWENTY DOLLARS.

Any information will be directed to Cheraw. Jerry is a Blacksmith by trade.

Charles J. Little,
Marlboro' District, S. C. J.
April 28, 1823.

Cheap Goods.

THE Subscriber informs his customers and the public generally, that in addition to his former stock he has received fresh supplies from New York, amongst which are the following GOODS.—As he is selling on selling for Cash only, they are offered at unusually low prices:—Super black, blue and colored Cassinets, assorted colours. White, red, yellow & green Flannels and figured Embroidered, assorted colours. Bombazines, do. do. White & coloured Valencia Vests. Ditto ditto Marselles. 6-4 and 4-4 Cambric Gingham. Fancy Cambric Prints, a variety. 4-4 and 7-8 Irish Linens, assorted. 3-4 and 4-4 Cotton Shattings. Thread Cambric and Thread Cambric Handkerchiefs. Thread and Bobbinet Laces. Plain and figured Cotton Cambrics. Jaconett, Book and Mill Muslins. Figured do. do. Black Satin Sinclaws and Sarsnet. Figured Silk and Canton Chapeau. Crape Shawls and Scarfs. Merino Huffs, and fancy Silk do. Silk Umbrellas and Parasols. Corded Velvets, assorted. Silk Velvet and Plush. Hemp and Russia Shirts and Cambrics. Blue Linens and Cotton Cassinets. White and coloured Druggings. Seersucker, Imitation do. Ladies Leghorn Straw & Chip Hats. Elegant sets of Ribbons. Gentlemen's napt and Leghorn Hats. Kid, Beaver and Silk Gloves. 5-4 Apron Checks, Superior do. Ticks, 3-4, 4 and 3 4 Am. Br. Sheetings and Shirts.

The above Goods, together with many others too tedious to enumerate, having all been bought for Cash, and principally at Auction in the City of New-York, will be sold low, either by wholesale or retail. Country Merchants are invited to call and examine them.

John MacArm.
May 29, 1823.

CRACKERS.

BUTTER CRACKERS. One of the best Superfine Flour, running Sixty or more to the pound, and warranted equal to any made in the North, may be had, in quantities to suit families, at my Shop, twelve and a half cents per pound.

L. Newby.
May 22, 1823. 51:3t.